MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no delay in decision-making and no case of any management tendering their resignation has come to notice.

(c) Does not arise.

**Recession in core-sector**

433. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the core sectors still suffering from the recessionary trends;

(b) whether Government have made any study of factors behind the recessionary trends in these segments;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the action taken by *Government to save these industries from* recession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d) A statement showing the rates of growth in the core infrastructure sectors during April-December 1992, over April-December, 1991, is enclosed (see below). All the sectors other than phosphatic fertilizers and crude oil have registered an increase in output during this period. The shortfall in production of phosphatic fertilizer has been due to both demand and supply constraints. Some SSP units have suffered from liquidity problems and from shortage of imported phosphoric acid. Increase in prices has contributed to fall in demand. However, the production of nitrogenous fertilizer has shown positive growth.

Some operational problems led to lower output in the crude oil sector. Sectors like steel and cement though showing positive growth have faced demand constraints due to lower off-take, lower Government spending, high input cost, etc.

High priority has been accorded to the core sector as incorporated in the programmes and policies announced in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Initiatives taken in the new Industrial Policy, in the Union Budget 1992-93 and in the Export & Import Policy, 1992-97, and thereafter are aimed at accelerating overall industrial production. This will provide stimulus to the production in the core sector industries also.

**Statement**

| S.No. | Industry | % Growth rate (Apr.-Dec., 92) (Apr.-Dec. 91) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Power Generation | 4.6 |
| 2. | Coal | 2.9 |
| 3. | Saleable Steel | 4.5 |
| 4. | Fertilizers (N2) | 2.4 |
| 5. | Fertilizers (P205) | −7.5 |
| 6. | Cement | 0.7 |
| 7. | Crude Oil | −10.8 |
| 8. | Petroleum Refinery Products | 7.5 |
| 9. | Telecommunication (Telephone instruments) | 24.2 |

**गुजरात में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा विकास**

434. **श्री रामसिंह राठवा:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात में स्थित सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों ने पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में कम विकास कार्य किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन उपक्रमों में विकास कार्य में कमी होने के क्या कारण हैं?

**उद्योग मन्त्रालय (औद्योगिक विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय (भारी उद्योग विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही):** (क) से (ग) विभिन्न सरकारी उद्यमों द्वारा समय-समय पर उद्यम-विशेष की आवश्यकता के अनुसार विकासात्मक कार्य किए जा रहे हैं। बहरहाल, केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के जिन उद्यमों का